

LABOR COUNCIL

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Labor Officials Report on the War in Pacific After a Close-Up Inspection

[This is a report to the American people on the conduct of the war in the Pacific. It is made jointly by ten representatives of American labor. We believe we are among the few civilians ever to have been permitted free access to a combat area, without restriction as to where we should go, what we should see and with whom we should talk. As a result, we feel qualified to report the facts actually seen and to offer our unanimous conclusions.]

1. We concur completely with the views of the Army and Navy that the tempo of the war in the Pacific must be accelerated until the Japanese Empire is forced to surrender unconditionally. If every American could see, as we have seen, the price which the Philippine people have willingly paid to lift the Japanese yoke, no patriotic American would hesitate to do anything within his power to eliminate forever the Jap threat to the freedom of our country. We were there and saw the price they paid for liberation, cities, towns and villages in ruins, with emaciated and mutilated men, women and children attempting to start a new life in the rubble of destruction. Yet these same people smile and make the victory sign, and their children sing "God Bless America." They feel and know that freedom is well worth the price they have paid.

Philippine guerilla fighters with whom we talked spoke time and again of the dark days when the courage and determination of American troops had to make up for equipment and supplies which were too little or too late. The people at home must never again permit a shortage or delay in the delivery of equipment and supplies. We on the Home Front must insure that our fighting men have not only what they need when they need it, but, in addition, sufficient arms and ammunition to provide that margin of safety which hastens victory and saves American lives.

II. We have reached five conclusions as the result of our observations in the Pacific Theater: they seem to us to be the most important of all.

(1) Our armies and navies fighting overseas are completely dependent on production at home, particularly upon ships to bring them the "beans and bullets" produced. Huge quantities of supplies are consumed, destroyed and become obsolete every hour on Pacific battle fronts. Owing to the great distances involved, hundreds of ships must be kept operating in continuous convoys to keep abreast of the complex supply problem.

(2) We witnessed the highest degree of co-operation between all branches of the service in prosecuting the war against Japan. True unity of command has been achieved. Excellent co-ordination of all branches of all services is evident in the joint action against the enemy. The American people can have complete confidence in the ability and integrity of our top commanders in the Pacific, and in the soundness of their judgment and strategy. On land, at sea, and in the air, the morale, discipline and spirit displayed by American fighting men is outstanding. By "fighting men" we include the men behind the lines, the ground crews, the repair and maintenance echelons, the engineers and the construction battal-

ions. All demonstrated the highest type of loyalty, of devotion to duty and of Yankee ingenuity.

(3) Mechanical and motorized equipment, which American labor and management have devised and produced, are vital in our war against the Jap. The ingenious mechanical tools and engines of war delivered to the fighting fronts and to the courageous and able hands of our soldiers, sailors and marines, are shortening the war and saving countless American lives.

(4) The task of supplying armies and navies fighting at great distances from the continental United States, with the hundreds of thousands of items required for efficient, modern warfare, is indeed complex. The fighting men deeply appreciate the manner in which the Home Front has been able to meet their requirements.

(5) The frightful cost in men and materiel in gaining bases in the Pacific from which to mount attacks against Japan, should be a lesson to present and future American generations so that adequate bases and defenses will be maintained in the Pacific.

III. We carry to Americans at home these two messages:

(1) The American people can have complete confidence in the ability and integrity of our top commanders in the Pacific and in the soundness of their judgment and strategy. They are conserving the manpower under their commands and are making the most effective use of all supplies being furnished them.

(2) The personnel of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps have expressed deep appreciation for the splendid production record on the Home Front. From seaman to Admiral, and from private to General of the Army, they ask only that this production of war materials and the ships to carry them be continued in the amounts required at the fighting fronts, on land, at sea, and in the air. This support will insure the speediest possible wind-up of the Pacific war with the maximum saving of American lives.

Signed:

San Francisco: MERVIN R. RATHBORNE, State Secretary, California C.I.O. Council; THOMAS A. ROTELL, Assistant Secretary, Bay Cities Metal Trades Council (A.F.L.).

Oakland: TOM CROW, International Representative, International Brotherhood Boilermakers (A.F.L.); JAMES T. SMITH, International Representative, United Steel Workers of America, also President East Bay Union of Machinists (C.I.O.).

Vallejo: HARRY J. MURPHY, representing Civil Service Employees, U. S. Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

Portland: CLAUD R. BALLARD, President International Wood Workers of America (C.I.O.); ROSE COE G. CRAYCRAFT, Vice-President International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, C.I.O.

Seattle: ROY M. BROWN, Vice-President International Association Machinists (A.F.L.); ORRIN A. BURROWS, representing Civil Service Employees, Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Washington.

Los Angeles: CYRIL V. O'HALLORAN, Vice-President United Auto Workers (C.I.O.).

Native Sons Present a Bear Flag to the Council

Last Friday night the San Francisco Labor Council had an experience that was most pleasurable. President John F. Shelley announced that among those present was Grand President Ray Williamson of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and that his purpose in coming was to give a Bear Flag to the Council and its delegates. In fitting words President Shelley introduced the guest to those assembled.

Grand President Williamson said that he recognized many at the meeting who belonged to the Native Sons, and that he was proud, as his term was soon to end, to be honored by his organization as the bearer of the gift to the Council. His statement concerning the history of the early days is well worth reproducing:

"On June 14, 1846, in the pioneer town of Sonoma, California, the Bear Flag was raised by a handful of Americans uttered it to the breeze as a symbol of freedom from Mexican rule. Next year, on June 14, 1946, the people of Sonoma and of the State of California are going to commemorate the 100th anniversary of that event, and I know that all of you will take great pride in joining in that celebration. On July 7, 1846, the Stars and Stripes were raised on California soil at Monterey. We want you to preserve what those two flags stand for, because they mean so much to us as American citizens. On behalf of all of the members of the Native Sons of the Golden West, I deem it a happy privilege to present the flag of this State to the San Francisco Labor Council and all who are associated with this central organization."

President Shelley accepted the gift with gracious words. He said: "This Council, its delegates, and members of all affiliated unions, thank you, and the Native Sons of the Golden West, for the Bear Flag. I have a double pleasure in this acceptance, first as President of the San Francisco Labor Council, and next as a member of the Native Sons. I know that nearly all of the people who were born here, as well as those who have studied California's history, appreciate the meaning of the Flag and all that it represents in courage and independence. Therefore, as Californians and trade unionists, we have the two reasons in welcoming the Flag. Please accept our thanks, and we should like you to kindly convey our best respects to the Native Sons of the Golden West."

A.F.L. Executive Council, V-E Day

Hail to the glorious victory in Europe! Hail to the brave men in our armed forces whose hard fighting made victory possible! Hail to the great masses of American workers, whose untiring efforts supplied our armed forces and those of our Allies with superiority in weapons and equipment!

Let us remember that permanent victory in Europe requires more than military action. Let us concentrate now on making that victory fully significant by destroying the hateful things Hitler stood for and by establishing enduring peace.

And let us also remember that thus far we have won only half the battle. The other half still remains in the Pacific. Plenty of hard fighting and hard work will be required until Japan, too, surrenders unconditionally. Labor will not pause or relax until the entire job is completed and final world-wide victory is won.

Labor Draft Defeat Justified

"Events again have proved the wisdom of the American Federation of Labor's unfaltering and unalterable opposition to the enactment of compulsory manpower legislation," the A.F.L. executive council declared in Washington, D. C.

The council continued:

"The defeat of this legislation in Congress has not injured the war production program. On the contrary, production records were broken and schedules exceeded in March, according to official announcement."

"Nor has the absence of compulsory labor controls resulted in more manpower shortages, as many official authorities predicted. The opposite is true. In recent weeks, several cities have been taken off the critical list and manpower needs are being met in every important war industry."

"Finally, and most important of all, voluntary labor in America has succeeded in backing up the victory drive on the fighting fronts with amazing success. Our armed forces have not lacked materials or equipment. In fact, the overwhelming superiority of their equipment has proved the decisive factor in winning the war in Europe and in turning the tide against Japan."

"Today we hear no more talk of the need of forced labor."

Will Discuss Seamen's Bonuses

In anticipation of the end of hostilities in Europe, and in view of changes in war hazard at sea, the Maritime War Emergency Board has announced that adjustments in area and voyage war risk bonuses for seamen employed in the American merchant marine will be discussed with steamship operators and maritime trade unions in Washington on May 12.

The Board was appointed by President Roosevelt in 1941, pursuant to an agreement between representatives of the maritime industry and labor organizations involved, and in accordance with their joint request that he name a board to expedite and coordinate the war efforts of the maritime industry.

The board proposes to make adjustments in bonuses in the Atlantic Ocean and adjoining waters in two steps, based on the extent and degree of reduction in hazard in these areas. Upon determination of substantial changes in hazard in the Pacific Ocean and adjoining waters, bonus rates for these waters will be appropriately adjusted depending upon the degree of risk in specific areas.

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From Marinship Corporation

Resumption of 8 a. m. as starting time for all day-shift workers has been announced by W. E. Waste, vice-president and general manager of Marinship Corporation. This change commenced last Monday, May 7, with the completion of the stretch at 4:30 (half an hour for lunch). A large proportion of the employees started work at 7 a. m. during recent months. Continuing his statement, Mr. Waste said:

"This change is in conformance with previously announced plans and does not represent any slowdown in production or any reduction in the amount of work to be done. Marinship is under contract with the U. S. Maritime Commission to deliver its 95th ship on a fast schedule, which will sustain production into the early winter months."

"The Office of Defense Transportation has undertaken to provide adequate bus service to meet the changed schedule. Co-operation of Marinship workers has been asked to facilitate the matter during the transition period. A special plea was made to employees to solve their personal transportation problems by joining car pools and traveling to and from Sausalito by private car. Supplementary gasoline is readily available for such workers."

The Labor-Management Committee of the plant received more than 5,000 suggestions since 1942 for labor-saving ideas and for safety in operations. Out of the number, 167 were given national awards from the War Production Board in Washington, D. C. Another 310 workers received bonds for submitting their contributions.

Educational Facilities Always Good

Opportunities for adding to one's knowledge of things worthwhile are an asset to cultural values.

Next Monday, May 14, a variety of courses begin at the San Francisco center of the University of California's Extension Division at 540 Powell street. All first meetings are open to the public without obligation of fee or enrollment.

On May 14, 7-9 p. m., Lillian Hodghead, co-director of the San Francisco Conservatory of Music, will conduct a course on "Rudiments of Music."

"Principles of Accounting" will be taught by George Stenberg, certified public accountant, on May 15, the first course commencing at 6:30 to 8 p. m., and the second from 8 to 9:30 p. m.

On the same evening, next Tuesday, there will be a "Refresher Course in Mathematics" by Ivan C. Barker, mathematics instructor, 7 to 9 p. m. Also on May 15, from 7 to 9 p. m., Carl G. Uhr, economist, teaches "Elements of Economics," part A.

"Practical Speech Making," designed to develop ability to think and speak clearly on present-day issues, begins Wednesday, May 16, 7-9 p. m.; Ward E. Tabler, University of California public-speaking instructor, will be in charge.

Patronize Restaurants displaying the Union Card

British Women Praise Blood Center

That Americans know "there is a war on" was evident to the four British trade-union women who visited the American Red Cross blood donor center near the Capitol in Washington, D. C., last week. They stopped to see the smoothly-running center in the Acacia Life Insurance Building, where 24 donor beds are in constant use. While the visitors were there, three groups gave blood: members of the Coast Guard Reserve and employees of the Department of Agriculture, and the Capital Transit company.

The British women, who are visiting this country under the sponsorship of W.P.B. and O.W.I., came over on the ship with four American trade-union women who were returning from a six-weeks' industrial tour of England. News of the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt came to them at sea and cast gloom over their arrival.

The system of blood donation in Great Britain, although somewhat different from that in the United States, is also tied in with Red Cross procurement of donors. The British have had the double necessity of providing blood for civilians and the armed forces. Because of the frequent bombings, the Ministry of Health has operated a service for civilian use, while the British Army Blood Transfusion Service collects blood for the military.

"Munitions workers generally give their blood on Sundays," said Miss Margaret Jennings. "We have a 54-hour week, most of us, and usually give the blood, with the help of the industrial nurse, right in our factories."

Miss Maycock explained that most of the blood is given through local hospitals in co-operation with the Order of St. John's and the British Red Cross.

The blood donor service in Great Britain is older than that in America. Formed in 1939 before the outbreak of the war, it has been expanded until now there is a panel of about 350,000 names in the Donor Registration and Publicity Department. The British armed forces use dried and liquid plasma and some dried serum. Donors are on call for direct transfusions for civilians.

Barbara Bates of Manchester, who is a member of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, explained that many union women share in the volunteer work in Red Cross clubs in their community.

"This is something we can start in our factories at home," observed Miss Brodie, as she talked to the canteen captain of the morning. "The Red Cross is doing a grand job."

Another idea the British women liked was the system of playing soft music during the transfusions. The Washington center has a recorder that plays continually from 11 in the morning until closing time after the last appointment at 5:15 p. m. The theory is that the music soothes the nerves of the donors.

-SAFEWAY-

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Tuberculosis in San Francisco

Among the generous contributors to the Christmas Seal sale in this city for the work of the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association are the trade unions and the individual members thereof. This is the source of income, and the amount secured at each holiday season enables the Association to function through the year without further financial calls on the community.

Each month a useful four-page publication is issued, called *It's Vital*, accompanied by a chart that gives tuberculosis statistics for San Francisco County. The figures for the last month tabulated (March) shows that 66 new cases were reported; the deaths numbered 116 for the first three months of this year.

From January 1 to April 15, 1945, 9,805 San Franciscans had free chest X-rays. Rather tersely, the association asks "Did You?" Of the 9,805, 3,808 were taken at the Survey Center at 101 Grove street, while 5,997 were made with portable equipment loaned by the United States Public Health Service. The Center is open mornings from 9 to 12:30 (except Saturday, when closing time is noon), and on Monday, Tuesday and Friday afternoons from 1:30 to 4:30. Evening hours may be arranged for large groups that cannot come in the daytime, by telephoning Douglas 1104. Many of the unions, especially those on the waterfront, have had their memberships X-rayed, under agreement with the employers and on the latter's time. It is obvious that this attention to community health pays the best dividends, for a person in the initial stage, especially, can receive prompt attention, and the Association staff is always ready to advise and aid those who may be in danger. Even cases well advanced are frequently given help. The treatment today is entirely different from earlier times, when little hope was held out for those who were weakened by an attack.

The Province of Quebec requires all teachers in public, private or parochial schools to have yearly physical examinations, including chest X-rays. This was decided upon when a survey showed 16 active or chronic cases of tuberculosis among 523 teachers examined.

San Antonio, Texas, has the highest death rate in this country, among the large cities; 993 persons, or 4.9 per cent, were found with reinfection tuberculosis after a survey of over 20,350 residents, of whom almost 19,000 were Latin-Americans. Similar surveys in other cities give an infection finding of approximately 1 per cent.

The Association is now offering for free distribution to industries, schools and other interested groups in San Francisco, a new series of four posters from the National Tuberculosis Association.

Britain's Ministry of Health has provided chest X-rays for about 1,000,000 civilians since 1943. Approximately 25 fluorographic units are now at work in the British Isles, and they are concentrating on industrial and government employees. To further illustrate the drain on life and physical resources, George Exindaris, Greek member of the Allied Advisory Council, states that 1,000,000 Greeks are sufferers from tuberculosis. And from the other countries of Europe, caught in the terrors of war, come statements that malnutrition and hardships of all kinds have given the disease a tremendous hold.

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Queries About Soldiers in Industry

Concern over an "unprecedented" Army policy of assigning uniformed soldiers to work in civilian plants owned by the government was expressed by the American Civil Liberties Union in letters to Presidents William Green of the A.F.L. and Philip Murray of the C.I.O. The liberties organization said its attorneys were looking into the new policy "with a view to its legality," and asked the labor leaders what steps they plan to take.

The union acted on the basis of a letter outlining the new policy signed by Adjutant General J. A. Ulio, in reply to a query by the union. The letter to Presidents Green and Murray said:

"We are advised by the Adjutant General that a system has been set up at Camp Ellis, Ill., by which men who are not qualified for general military service, but who have left their jobs in essential industry and consequently have been inducted under the work or fight order . . . will be given four weeks basic training before assignment or release to inactive duty. Those who volunteer to return to essential industry may revert to an inactive status. Others who do not volunteer for essential work . . . may be assigned to work, as uniformed soldiers, in government-owned plants needing their skills. The rest are assigned to the limited army service."

"It seems to us extraordinary that the Army at this late date should so handle men who have left their jobs in essential industry. We assume that the presence of uniformed soldiers among workers in civilian plants would create precedents of considerable concern to the trade-union movement, as they are to us. Will you be good enough to advise us what inquiry you may have made concerning this procedure and what steps you have taken or plan to take in regard to it?"

AUTO-GRAPHS

Says the State Department of Motor Vehicles: (1) The driver who keeps his mind on his work will never have to worry about keeping his head on his shoulders; (2) The Office Flapper observes that this one-arm stuff at the wheel produces two unsatisfactory results—poor driving and poor hugging; (3) Drivers who travel with bad brakes are heading for an unknown destination, reports Highway Patrol Chief E. Raymond Cato; (4) Conservation Note: Careless today, carless tomorrow.



A.F.L. Free Trade Union Fund

Q.: Aren't there too many appeals for funds? A.: The American people are in the fortunate position of being best able to offer assistance to those who have suffered from the war. The Free Trade Union Fund is asking for contributions of 25 cents to \$1 per person. While treasury gifts from local unions are welcome, the Free Trade Union Committee wants every member of all A.F.L. unions to have the opportunity of making individual contributions to the Fund.

Q.: There's plenty of time. Can't we contribute to the Free Trade Union Fund later?

A.: Foreign industries are reopening now! The fate of the workers abroad is being decided now. If we are to aid them at all we must do so now. Only efficiently functioning free and independent trade unions can protect the workers. To aid them, the Free Trade Union Fund needs \$1,000,000, or more.

Analyst Advises School Students

High school counselors should prepare students for a difficult employment period between the end of fighting in Europe and final victory in the Pacific, Miss Rashelle Goldberg, labor market analyst for the War Manpower Commission, told vocational advisers meeting at the Russell Sage Foundation in New York City.

Between victory in Europe and in Asia, considerable unemployment could be expected, Miss Goldberg said, estimating that millions of veterans would return and that 10,000,000 workers would be transferring from war jobs to civilian tasks in the nation. During this period, young persons coming into the labor market would be at a disadvantage, she pointed out, because job preference would go to veterans and experienced workers. Students with aptitudes for further study and training would be wise to remain in school during this time, she declared.

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FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1945

V-E Day Gladdens All Hearts

The official notification of victory in the European struggle was sent out to a waiting world last Tuesday, May 8. Both gladly and soberly in this part of the country was the news received. There is full realization here that full victory has yet to be attained, for Japan must be crushed to complete the necessary lesson that the peoples of the earth will no longer tolerate attacks on all that represents civilization at its best. To do aught else would be the equivalent of dishonoring our dead and injured at Pearl Harbor, and the treacherous destruction of warships and property, all without the notice that is considered as part of the preliminaries of wars between nations.

To the brave men who guided and fought for the United States and other lands there is ever-owing a deep sense of gratitude. To those who paid the greatest of all prices go out our loving thoughts for what they did, and heartfelt sympathy for the bereaved. Words cannot adequately tell all that would and should be said. But the best testimonial that those of us who are beneficiaries can extend to the dead and the living is a fixed determination that wars shall no longer bring their horrors to any land. That is the purpose of the San Francisco Conference now in session, and those who fail to see its importance while they discuss secondary issues are rendering a disservice to mankind.

There is one man who stands out in many minds. President Franklin D. Roosevelt had the vision in the early days of the fighting, and even when its oncoming was evident to intelligent persons, to realize that it was to be a world holocaust. His action in giving 50 U. S. destroyers to Great Britain, as well as arms, and his co-operation with other powers at the right time, was a more than timely insurance for the people of the United States. Not only that, it kept the fighting from our shores. There can be no possible doubt that world domination was the ambition of cruel dictators, and all the processes of democracy would have gone down for long years had they been successful. Today dictators are in the discard. Their fate will not attract emulators for some time to come. If the devoutly wished-for peace is fully successful, such men will never be able to advance out of the obscurity that is rightfully theirs.

And so, with hearts both glad and heavy, we have to proceed onward. The joy comes from the knowledge that the shooting in Europe is over. The sorrow follows the realization that a fanatical and vicious enemy must be crushed for the protection of mankind and the promotion of world peace.

There are so many angles to the situation that no writer can take them up, except one at a time. Today is V-E time; V-J time has yet to come. But it will, there can be no doubt about that. Though it

is going to be hard indeed, yet the right view, it seems to us, is to discourage those who have suffered in so many ways from the somewhat natural feeling that it would be worthwhile to stop all fighting, now that a signal victory has been obtained. That would leave the work uncompleted. It would also represent delay, for the children of the days to come, as well as of the present, will surely have to take up the sword if we fail to finish the job.

This is a time for prayer and thanks, with a hope that the end will soon come, that there shall never be a return to barbarism at its worst, and that there are no supermen.

Los Angeles Employer-Thinking

David Way has an unusual interview in the *Daily World* of May 5. He talked to Harold W. Wright, the new general manager of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, who is evidently determined not to use words to conceal his thoughts, and that is all to the good. The bitter attack made by Orville Watts on the Bretton Woods deliberations were said by Mr. Wright as not to be considered as representing the Chamber's views.

The two leading employers' organizations in Los Angeles are the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association. Nearly all the members of the last-named group belong to the Chamber. The latter leaves the field of labor-management co-operation to the M. and M., because both are concerned with the economic welfare of Los Angeles and some division of departments is necessary.

Here are some paragraphs from the interview that show how times have changed:

"Then the Chamber of Commerce did not approve the action of the M. and M. in putting No. 12 on the ballot last fall?" he was asked.

"You can put it that way, although we really have nothing to do with such matters."

"Our main job now is looking ahead to the period of reconversion, and I think that is a legitimate job for us, although we realize that until the war is won in the Pacific this is going to remain one of the centers of war production."

"Labor-management relations come into that, and it's true that if we don't have peaceful co-operation, the hundreds of new industries that want to come here after the war will locate in San Francisco or Portland instead. Whether Los Angeles is going to be a union town or not is past the stage of theory. We've got the unions."

"But the most important factor in industrial peace after the war is jobs—full employment, and that is what we are working on here."

A full thirty-five years ago the acting-editor today of the *LABOR CLARION* was the editor. Never did he think that he would live to see the time when an official spokesman for the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce would utter such words as "Whether Los Angeles is going to be a union town or not is past the stage of theory. We've got the unions." During the by-gone decades it looked as though such an admission could not be anticipated. The thought that the familiar ten-hour workday and the \$2 a day wage would ever be interfered with never entered the minds of the C. of C. or the M. and M., and so the change is more than noteworthy. And to talk about "new industries" locating in San Francisco or Portland, instead of L. A.!

The *LABOR CLARION* congratulates the young and growing metropolis of the south.

Pegler and Mussolini

The prophet Job was thoroughly on the beam when he advised folks to be careful about writing books, or words exactly to that effect. His thought was that they are printed, can be read at any time, and constitute a record that cannot be destroyed. And so, without apology or reproach, we take our

readers back to December 21, 1935, for that was Westbrook's eulogy day on Benito.

It will be remembered that among Mussolini's "feats" in Italy was the destruction of trade unions and the substitution therefor of employer-employee associations under state auspices, which then meant Mussolini. Probably that was the reason why the Peglers of ten years ago were so fond of Il Duce. It was "good policy" for Westbrook and his kind to "follow copy," as the printers say.

Mr. Pegler gave a personal impression of Benito Mussolini. He was eloquent about the Dictator's actions, referred to him as "a great man" and continued: "He sets a personal example, which, if it were followed by every man and woman in the country, would make Italy the strong, brave nation he wants her to be." Pegler didn't forget to dwell on Mussolini's many virtues and noble traits of character, including his humane treatment of a woman who shot him. Here is how the noble Pegler referred to that shooting episode:

"It must have been a terribly painful wound, but Mussolini gave the crowd a big wave of his hand, averting a wild riot or lynching, and didn't even send the woman to jail. He just shipped her back to Ireland. He didn't go to bed to be sick, but went on with his work."

In concluding his laudatory article, Mr. Pegler complained, "But the trouble is nobody can be like Mussolini. Millions of them try, but the most that the very best of them can do is to resemble him slightly around the edges. His successor isn't even in sight, and Mussolini knows it as well as anybody. So he is preparing to succeed himself after he is dead by setting up his own character as the ideal of the Italian nation—an ideal of true service, work, self-denial, patriotism and strength."

Words, as well as deeds, can haunt. It was a wonder that Pegler overlooked a few lines in what he likes to call his "piece" on the virtues of castor oil as a reminder of the wisdom of thinking-in-step with Benito. Anyway, Benito cannot return the compliment when his friend Westbrook moves on to a better world, we hope without hope. A correspondent in one of our contemporaries puts it rather nicely: "I read Mr. Pegler because I find him wonderful for my low blood pressure."

Sometimes Words Flow Easily

The U. S. War Department is responsible for some timely words, and the source and the subject will give intelligent men pause: "Indiscriminate pinning of the 'red' label on people and proposals which one opposes is a common political device. It is a favorite trick of native as well as foreign Fascists."

The officials of the War Department may fairly be considered as not rightfully belonging in an "red" column, and therefore the warning must have been issued because it was believed to be necessary. There are persons, and too many of them, who have reached a point of thinking, or lack thereof, which makes them altogether too sure that they are right and everybody else without exactly the same cerebral convolutions is wrong. The first-named group is apt to go altogether too far, though often well-intentioned.

An illustration is now in the public eye. A woman of the east is really a sufferer, in the mental sense. She has issued books and pamphlets and words by the hundreds of thousands. She sees "red" in her sleep. In one book, with the aim of straightening out all thinking, she accuses our fellow-townsman, Chester Rowell (and scores of other well-known citizens) of being a "red." She must be color blind. Incidentally, she is fighting suits for libel that may cost her money.

Reports of committees appointed in different ways in this State often stress the opposition to other views behind the familiar smokescreen. Sometimes guessing dominates the findings. Even a group of our legislators has issued statements that it is to be hoped are founded on a solid basis.

Position of the American Federation of Labor in Respect to World Wide Organization Is Set Forth

President William Green addressed a Press Conference in the San Francisco Labor Temple last Tuesday morning, May 8, and gave the views of the American Federation of Labor executive council as follows:

"Those now engaged in undermining and destroying the International Federation of Trade Unions and substituting in its place an irreconcilable grouping of international trade unions under the guise of a World Trade Union Congress, are constantly and repeatedly urging that sooner or later the American Federation of Labor will identify and associate itself in this ignominious attempt to destroy the International Federation of Trade Unions and join with them in establishing a world labor political organization.

"These repeated efforts at misleading predictions and false premises compel the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to make clear and to state definitely that there is not the slightest possibility or probability of the American Federation of Labor joining with any forces bent on destroying the International Federation of Trade Unions, or in identifying itself with any group of trade unions attempting to speak in the name and in behalf of free labor of the world under the title of the World Trade Union Congress.

"We are equally impelled to make clear the reasons that prompt this attitude and justify the unanimous decision reached by the American Federation of Labor convention on this matter.

"The American Federation of Labor helped to formulate the International Federation of Trade Unions as far back as 1910. Except for a brief space of time, it has been, and is at present, actively associated with the International Federation of Trade Unions and has contributed substantially to its successes.

"The American Federation of Labor has consistently maintained that workers living under a system of economic and political freedom have common interests which can be served best by unity of labor both within the national and international spheres of action.

"The American Federation of Labor prides itself on the long record of effective co-operation with all other free trade unions throughout the world.

"We have had a fraternal and co-operative relationship with the British Trades Union Congress consistently ever since 1894. It is our hope we may continue this relationship in the years to come.

"A number of our international unions for years past have maintained membership in International Secretariats (Associations of Labor) of their craft set up on a world-wide basis which have contributed much in advancing the cause of world-wide free labor and of free labor organizations.

"The International Labor Organization, the one effective world body created by the Versailles Treaty, having successfully withstood the test of time and stress, was conceived in the American Federation of Labor and brought into full fruition by the persistent and guiding hand of its former president, Samuel Gompers.

"Our interests in the well-being of workers of all countries, the safeguarding and enhancement of the independence of their governments and the furthering of the freedom of their peoples, have always and will ever be of deepest concern to us. Time and again, we have expressed in tangible form our interest in

their behalf, whenever occasion arose or emergency demanded.

"In this period of war, when the very life of freedom and of democracy, the very existence of free labor, was at its lowest ebb, the American Federation of Labor rose to its full height in demanding that our government come to the aid and rescue of peoples everywhere whose lives and possessions and whose liberty and freedoms were in grave danger and hanging in the balance. Ever since then, labor of America, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, has poured forth of its earnings for the relief and comfort of all who were made destitute and homeless, driven from their native lands, persecuted and made to suffer the trials and tribulations of the most terrific and barbaric world conflict ever experienced in human history.

"During this trying period, there was in our midst, speaking in the name of labor and in behalf of labor, those who used all of their energy, efforts and influence to hamper and retard the work of the American Federation of Labor and in opposition to our Government's efforts to hold secure the banner of freedom of liberty and of justice in Europe and Asia. Those pseudo-leaders of labor who gave every possible aid and comfort to those who would enslave the peoples of the world now parade under a banner of patriotism that will bear careful scrutiny in the light of their past activities.

"Now that the time is near for the rebuilding and reconstituting of a new world order, the re-establishing of agencies of free government and the resurrecting and resumption of free institutions of labor in all prostrate countries of Europe and Asia, the American Federation of Labor, through its membership, is again actively at work contributing whatever service it can to the attainment of those high and lofty objectives.

"Despite all this, it is falsely alleged that the American Federation of Labor is likely to abandon its historic role in the field of international relations, assume the mantle of isolationism, and desert the cause of the freedom of the workers and join with those, under the title of the World Trade Union Congress, who would enslave and enchain the workers to the State.

"We cast aside such insinuations.

"We declined the invitation tendered by the World Trade Union Conference as unworthy of acceptance in the light of our traditional adherence to the principles of free and voluntary trade unionism.

"We declined to join this alleged and self-styled World Trade Union Congress because the officers of the International Federation of Trade Unions have disregarded their duties and obligations. Instead of having safeguarded and promoted the best interests of the International Federation of Trade Unions, they have deserted their organization and have connived at its destruction.

"We declined to associate ourselves with this alleged World Trade Union Congress because it is composed of an irreconcilable grouping of organizations rival in character, raiding in action and in con-

flict with each other on the home field and in hopeless disagreement on international lines.

"We declined to become part of a world trade-union movement that would subordinate the American labor movement, its affiliates and membership, as well as that of other lands, to the dictates of the will of those who themselves are not free to determine their destiny.

"We have declined to identify ourselves with a world trade union movement that is inspired by a political philosophy which is designed to subordinate will of those who themselves are not free.

"If evidence be required by some to demonstrate that the so-called World Trade Union Congress is a subterfuge designed to subordinate and subjugate American labor, as well as labor in other lands, to the dictatorial control of others, let them review the most recent effort made by the Soviet Government at the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations in sponsoring the World Trade Union Congress as the recognized world labor movement, and in attempting to substitute it in place of the international labor organization created by the free governments of the world. This attempt sheds considerable light on the true role of this alleged World Trade Union Congress which would have American organized labor become part of an international labor organization sponsored and supported by another government.

"The American Federation of Labor is more firmly convinced than ever by recent developments that its position is sound. It calls upon the International Federation of Trade Unions, of which it is a member unit, to convene a world trade-union conference of the International Federation of Trade Unions at the earliest possible time. This must be done if it is to carry out its duly constituted responsibilities on behalf of all representative trade unions, which, as members of the International Federation of Trade Unions, have proven their loyalty and devotion to free labor and free trade unions. We further urge that this meeting be convened either in Canada or in the United States and independent of any other labor gathering or meeting.

"We hold that the International Labor Organization should be established as the social and economic arm of the United Nations, with tripartite representation so that the control of world trade and industry may be guided by all groups concerned.

"We express the hope that the British Trade Union Congress and the free trade unions of other nations will maintain the close ties of brotherhood and of common purpose which have marked the relations between free organized labor of the world for so many years. Time and events will demonstrate the soundness of our decision not to barter away our status as a free and independent labor organization. The American Federation of Labor is American, free and voluntary. It will ever remain so."

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Chief Interest on Labor Measures Is Centered in State Senate and All Union Support Is Needed

From Headquarters of California State Federation of Labor

Several measures of importance to labor, which have been acted upon by the State Legislature during the past week, were centered chiefly in the Senate. A.B. 58 (Hawkins), providing that women shall receive the same wages as men for equal work, was defeated after a lengthy debate which caused considerable parliamentary sparing. When the measure was called up for consideration, Senator Byrl R. Salsman of Palo Alto moved adoption of the amendments, which he contended were necessary to clarify the intent of the bill. Senator Randolph Collier of Yreka offered a substitute motion that A.B. 58 be re-referred to the Committee on Labor. Senator Hugh M. Burns of Fresno moved that the Collier substitute motion to re-refer be laid on the table. By a vote of 28 to 4 the Senate refused to table, but on a subsequent roll call defeated the motion to re-refer by a vote of 22 to 11. On a motion by Senator Oliver J. Carter of Redding, the Salsman amendments, which provoked the original controversy, were tabled, and the roll was called on final passage of the bill, which was defeated by a vote of 14 to 23.

S.B. 1191 (Parkman), a bad unemployment insurance bill previously analyzed in the *News Letter*, which would extend the merit rating to thousands of employers through a fictitious bookkeeping procedure without reference to the stability of employment, was passed by the Senate by a vote of 22 to 16. Senator John F. Shelley of San Francisco moved for reconsideration but was voted down 24 to 12. In spite of the victory achieved in the Senate, this measure must still run the gauntlet of the Assembly, and Secretary C. J. Haggerty is hopeful that it can be killed there.

A.B. 1538 (Maloney), reducing the waiting period for unemployment insurance from two weeks to one week, passed the Senate with only Senator Nelson S. Dilworth of Hemet dissenting. This measure was sponsored by Governor Warren.

The State Federation had advocated the complete elimination of the waiting period and had introduced a bill to achieve this end. The Federation's bill will be dropped as A.B. 1538 is a reasonable compromise. It may be of singular interest to the readers of the *News Letter* to know that this is the first good unemployment bill to pass both Houses of the Legislature and go to the Governor's desk for signature during the current session.

S.B. 999 (McBride), liberalizing the law relative to vacation time for state employees, and fully sponsored by the Federation, passed the Senate by a unanimous vote.

A.C.A. 10 (Beck), a constitutional amendment proposing an annual session of the State Legislature, was adopted by the Senate by a vote of 27 to 11, and later refused reconsideration by a vote of 26 to 11. This measure will be submitted to the voters at the next regular election, and since its purpose is to increase the efficiency of the State Legislature, it is to be assumed that the organized workers of California will benefit along with all other citizens by its adoption.

A.B. 1179 (Dunn and Sheridan), a Federation-sponsored workmen's compensation bill, making it less difficult for firemen and policemen to collect claims for disability as the result of heart disease and pneumonia, passed the Assembly with only one dissenting vote by Thomas M. Erwin of Puente.

A.B. 1879 (Gannon and Geddes) was unanimously approved by the Assembly. This bill prohibits schools of printing from competing with commercial establishments, a position supported by the organized printing trades.

A.J.R. 37 (Niehouse), memorializing the Congress of the United States to adopt a women's "equal rights" amendment to the Federal Constitution, was amended in accordance with the A.F.L.'s request, so that nothing contained in the resolution could be construed to repeal or abridge any protective legislation affecting the health or safety of women workers. Later, efforts were made to re-amend A.J.R. 37 to its original form, but this was voted down by a count of 32 to 26. By motion of Chas. W. Lyon, the measure was stricken from the file. Subsequently, Lyon and Niehouse introduced A.J.R. 44, dealing with the same subject, which has been referred to the Committee on Rules. At the time of this writing, copies had not been made available to the Federation's representatives in Sacramento, who are on the alert for any possible jerrymandering.

A.B. 2136 (McMillan), the "full employment bill," and one of the most important measures as far as coping with the post-war problem, has been ordered withdrawn from the Assembly Committee on Governmental Efficiency and Economy and placed on file for consideration by the House by a vote of 47 to 28.

S.C.A. 13 (Dilworth), a proposed constitutional amendment which would change the name of the Railroad Commission to the Public Utilities Commission and provides for confirmation of its members by the Senate, was amended by Julian Beck, who proposed that such confirmation should be made by both the Assembly and the Senate. This was approved by a vote of 40 to 33. Progressive members of the Assembly, familiar with the ultra-conserva-

tism of the upper house, are fearful that confirmation only by the Senate might preclude the appointment of any liberal to this Commission. George Collins of San Francisco offered an amendment calling for ratification of appointees by the people at the first ensuing general election, but it was refused adoption by a vote of 37 to 26. Consensus of opinion now is that proponents of the measure will not press for its adoption unless some parliamentary strategy can be devised to delete the Beck amendment.

The Assembly Committee on Industrial Relations gave "do pass" recommendations to A.B. 1391 (Lyons et al) and A.B. 2177 (McMillan). The former provides for the reorganization of the Department of Industrial Relations in the interest of greater efficiency, and the latter prohibits employers from collecting the cost of any physical examination from any employee that is required as a condition of employment. This bill is sponsored by the Railroad Brotherhoods and has the support of the Federation.

A.B. 274 (Hawkins et al), which continues legislation authorizing child care centers for two more years and makes the present act more workable by enabling local governments to contribute to the cost, if in their discretion such contributions are desirable, was favorably recommended by the Senate Committee on Governmental Efficiency and Economy.

The following Assembly bills have been approved by the Senate Committee on Labor:

A.B. 114 (Debs et al), a Federation-sponsored bill, which provides for 7 per cent interest on all awards for compensation insurance from the time of award until settlement is made;

A.B. 270 (McMillan), which provides for adequate ventilation of motion picture projection rooms;

A.B. 329 (Gaffney et al), which is designed to strengthen the law regulating the maximum number of hours that a woman may work in one week;

A.B. 331 (Gaffney et al), to make more effective the enforcement of the statute regulating the employment of minors in the amusement industry;

A.B. 2087 (Johnson), which extends for two years the wartime relaxation of laws regulating the employment of minors, with desirable enforcement features incorporated;

A.B. 2088 (Johnson), practically the same as A.B. 2087, but applies to women instead of minors. However, an objectionable amendment has been incorporated into the bill;

A.B. 334 (Gaffney et al), a technical amendment which clarifies sections of the Labor Code relative to the weight of objects that women will be permitted to lift in connection with their employment.

A.B. 1953 (Davis and Call), the infamous "DeMille bill," has been set as a special order of business in the Assembly for Wednesday, May 9.

A.B. 1531 (Stewart et al), the "Urban Redevelopment bill," which its sponsors hope will enable private enterprise to participate in slum clearance projects and the rebuilding of blighted areas in our cities, passed the Assembly by a unanimous vote.

A.B. 1180 (Dunn et al), a measure sponsored by the State Federation of Labor, which fixes the retirement age for firemen and policemen at 55 instead of 60, also received unanimous approval in the lower house.

A.B. 712 (Collins, George D., et al) passed the Assembly by a vote of 47 to 7. This exempts all orthopedic, surgical, dental, ocular and auditory appliances from the sales tax.

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Put First Things First

By RUTH TAYLOR

In all the discussions regarding the feasibility of an international organization for peace, two things have stood out. Those against have said it wouldn't work because of the jealousies which seem to accompany all organizational work. On the other side, those in favor have pointed to one organization which has proven that men from various groups and nations can work together, the International Labor Organization.

Today I read a public resolution adopted by the governing body of the I.L.O. Let me quote it:

Whereas, the 1941 and 1944 Conferences of the International Labor Organization have indorsed the ideals of the United Nations, the governing body of the International Labor Office

1. Welcomes the progress made in the Dumbarton Oaks conversations toward laying the foundations of world security and expresses its earnest hope for the success of these efforts, upon which the peace and the hope of social and economic advancement throughout the world depend;

2. Affirms the desire of the International Labor Organization for association with the general international organization now contemplated on terms which will permit the International Labor Organization, with its tripartite character, to make its best contribution to the general effort of the organization of international machinery for the better ordering of a peaceful and prosperous world, while retaining for the International Labor Organization the authority essential for the discharge of its responsibilities under its Constitution and the Declaration of Philadelphia."

Stripped of its verbiage, the I.L.O. states that it believes in its own declared principles and is ready to work with whatever group is set up to carry out those principles.

Brought down to the terms of a local organization, the facts remain the same, "Respect your own work, and be willing to work with those who are striving toward the same end, remembering always that unionism is based upon co-operation and a recognition that others have rights too. And above all, put first things first."

The common end is infinitely more important than the lines of national origin, color, class or creed that divides us into groups. It is putting the principle first and keeping it there as a guide in all we do, that is the secret of ultimate success.

FAVORS LIBERALIZING LEGISLATION

President Harry S. Truman gave his indorsement to legislation that would liberalize the railroad retirement and unemployment compensation laws, at a conference with a rail labor group which called at the White House. The late President Roosevelt had strongly supported the legislation. David B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, told newsmen that Mr. Truman "assured us he would give the matter his serious consideration and that there would be no change in President Roosevelt's policy in support of the measure."

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Twenty-sixth of a series of thirty-six 8,250-horse-power turbo-electric tankers named for leading petroleum fields of California, the 523-foot S.S. Dominguez Hills sailed away from the construction docks of Marinship Corporation on Monday, May 7. The ship, named for an important oilfield located near Compton, in Los Angeles county, was put through her trial runs and accepted by the U. S. Maritime Commission trial board members only 72 days after keel laying. She sailed away into the obscurity of wartime censorship, prepared to start her important task of ferrying gasoline and petroleum products to all parts of the world. Dominguez oil-field was discovered in 1923, and since that time it has produced over 150,000,000 barrels of petroleum, with reserves estimated at 90,000,000 barrels. Marinship yard is located at the north end of the Golden Gate Bridge, on San Francisco Bay, where a \$17,000,000 plant has been built by the Maritime Commission.

Johnny and his father and a slipper were having a meeting. Said father: "This hurts me more than it hurts you, Johnny." "Then," wailed the son, "keep it up, I can stand it."

A Day That Should Be Observed

President William Green of the A.F.L. has called upon the membership of that organization to join with local officials of patriotic, civic and educational organizations in the observance of National Citizenship Day on May 20, 1945.

He has urged that such steps as may be necessary be taken to create a complete opportunity for labor and the families of labor to participate whole heartedly in National Citizenship Day. On March 14, President Roosevelt set this day aside by a proclamation based upon action of Congress through its adoption of a joint approving resolution.

President Green says: "The spiritual and educational value of such a day of ceremony and dedication cannot be adequately appraised. Observance of the day classified as 'I Am An American Day' will serve to develop morale, renewed interest in our form of government, and an increased determination to co-operate with the government in carrying the war to a successful conclusion."

Old gentleman: "You're an honest boy, but it was a \$10 bill I dropped, not ten ones." Youngster: "I know, mister, but the last time I found a \$10 bill the man didn't have any change."



There are many more Long Distance calls than before the war and more are in a hurry. But service keeps on being good for most people, most of the time.

Some lines, however, are carrying an extra heavy load and sometimes all lights are lit on a switchboard. Then the operator will ask your help by saying—"Please limit your call to 5 minutes."

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YOU SHOULD be represented by a skilled, experienced and capable negotiator.

YOU SHOULD have as an officer one who has worked in both branches (newspaper and job) and who is thoroughly familiar with the problems of the industry.

YOU SHOULD have as your business representative one who can successfully cope with the many WLB regulations.

REMEMBER that C. M. Baker negotiated the 5-day workweek in the job branch (at increased weekly wages) long before the I.T.U. adopted the shorter workweek.

REMEMBER C. M. Baker secured by contract PAID VACATIONS for newspaper printers (with increased wages) before any other union had obtained paid vacations.

MANY MEMBERS (over 300) believing that in these abnormal and troublesome times, it would be unwise to experiment with a virtual unknown, joined in urging C. M. Baker to "file" for the office of local president, despite his earlier declination.

YIELDING TO the expressed desires of the many petitioners, C. M. Baker "filed" as a candidate and you are urged, for the good of the union and your own best interests, to vote for the following INDEPENDENT candidates on MAY 16:

C. M. BAKER for President

O. J. SCHIMKE for Executive Committee

CLIFF M. SMITH for Executive Committee

MARGARET MacLEOD for Delegate

CLIFF M. SMITH for Delegate

RECOGNIZING that abnormal, wartime conditions make the usual office-to-office campaign impracticable, this message is addressed to you by the San Francisco Independent Club and those who petitioned C. M. Baker to become a candidate.

SAN FRANCISCO INDEPENDENT CLUB

(This advertisement sponsored and paid for by friends of the above candidates.)

"Buy More War Bonds"

Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY,
President of Typographical Union No. 21

With but two executive offices being contested for at next Wednesday's election, what is, we believe, the smallest ballot yet presented to the membership at a general election of officers to serve No. 21 for a two-year term, will be placed before the members for their consideration.

Two members, Claude M. Baker of the *Wall Street Journal* and Ernest M. Stone of the *Call-Bulletin*, are in the race for president, while four members are running for seats on the executive committee with three to be elected. They are William Hickey, *Daily People's World* chapel; O. J. Schimke, *Wall Street Journal*; Cliff M. Smith, Mackenzie & Harris, and J. M. Sullivan, *Daily News*.

Four delegates to the I.T.U. convention in August will be selected from five candidates, as follows: E. A. Eickworth, M. B. MacLeod, C. M. Smith, R. W. Waterson and H. S. Welchman.

Those candidates for executive office with no opposition, and whose names will not appear on the ballot for these offices, are: A. G. Neilson, first vice-president; A. C. Allyn, second vice-president; M. B. MacLeod, secretary-treasurer; Lillian Angelovich, reading clerk; C. C. Rozalles, sergeant-at-arms; Ed Coleman, Charles Crawford and George Finigan, trustees.

Two propositions, one initiated by Rochester Typographical Union No. 15, and the other submitted by the I.T.U. executive council, will be voted on next Wednesday. These proposed amendments will appear on the ballot as follows:

Proposition No. 1—"Shall a special assessment of one-half of 1 per cent (½%) be levied upon total earnings of all active members (except sick and incapacitated members and pensioners) for a period of six (6) months, beginning July 1, 1945, and ending December 31, 1945, with the receipts therefrom to be allocated to the General Fund for the purpose of paying representatives and strike benefits and for providing special assistance to local unions?"

Proposition No. 2—"Shall section 1, article VIII, Constitution, be amended to increase the salaries of the first and second vice-presidents as proposed by Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, by fixing the salary of the first vice-president at \$6,000 per year and the salary of the second vice-president at \$5,400 per year, it being stressed that this is only an adjustment to conform to raises granted other officers in 1931; and further emphasized that the vice-presidents' salaries have not been raised since 1923?"

The polls will open at headquarters at 12 noon on Wednesday for accommodation of those members voting in the secretary's chapel, and will close at 6 p.m.

Tomorrow, Saturday, May 12—This date was set by resolution at the 1936 Colorado Springs convention of the International Typographical Union for annual contributions by our members to the Union Printers Home Endowment Fund. Increase of over \$133,000 is shown in the balance of the Endowment Fund as of February 10, 1945, over the amount in this fund in 1936, when the members were asked for voluntary yearly contributions of 50 cents. This increase is largely due to these individual contributions. Members desiring to contribute to the Endowment Fund should add their contribution to their payment of May dues and assessments, which will reach the International with the May report of the union.

On Wednesday of last week Raymond Farr, retired member of No. 21, slipped and fell on the street. Taken to the Harbor Emergency Hospital, it was found he had dislocated his right shoulder. He was released after the dislocation was adjusted, but his experience resulted in a nervous condition caused by shock which demanded hospital treatment. He was entered at San Francisco Hospital last Friday.

Two old-time operators of the *Examiner* chapel decided last week to call it "30" and to enjoy a well-deserved rest. J. R. Stansbury, who has been in ill health over a long period, turned in his resignation the latter part of last week and will retire from the trade. Charles B. Monroe's resignation on Tuesday, May 1, coincided with his sixty-fifth birth anniversary, resulting in well wishes on his retirement being intermingled with "Happy Birthday to You."

E. M. Pettitt, formerly with the Kennedy ten-

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Bosch chapel, writes from Seattle. Leaving San Francisco in September last year, Pettitt is now with the Gateway Printing Company in the Puget Sound city. Al B. Jessup is now with the *Silver State Press* in Reno. Cards from both Al and the wife state they were fortunate in securing an all-modern apartment in the Nevada city.

J. C. (Jim) Ramsey writes from his Iron Duke mining in the Hornitos country. He requests that his mail be forwarded, stating it will perhaps be some time before he will be able to visit San Francisco. A lot depends, he says, on the ending of hostilities and a go-ahead by the government on mining.

Among those members of the *Examiner* chapel now taking their scheduled two weeks' vacations are Anne E. Hammond, Caroline King and F. L. McCarl of the machine room; Charles W. Lyon of the bookroom; A. C. Jacobson, makeup department, and W. B. Gafe, ad room foreman.

Plane reservations held by M. G. Cox of the Portal Press and his son-in-law were taken up in Los Angeles on a recent business trip to New York, necessitating a three-day stay in the southern city before transportation eastbound became available.

T. J. (Tom) Kinst of the Knight-Counihan chapel, who suffered a heart attack on Monday of last week which necessitated hospital treatment, was returned to his home last week-end, his condition much improved.

Golf News — By Charles A. White

Reservations have been made for the May tournament of the S.F.U.P.G.A. to be held at the Sharp Park course. The date is Sunday, May 27. The lucky 16 members that survived the first round of the Association's match play tournament are all set to get at their opponents. In this column next week we will print the matches of the defeated 16. They are playing for the possession of the President's Plaque for the season of 1945.

Results of the two postponed matches that were played at Harding Park during the past week are: Eddie Schmieder defeated "Uncle Cy" Stright 3-2, and "Mayor" Kimbrough defeated Harry Darr 3-1. The defeat of Stright was quite an upset, as the ex-president of the Association had been installed as the favorite to beat his co-worker, Schmieder.

Larry Gallick was a visitor at the tournament at

Crystal Springs; he has threatened to dust off his golf clubs and might be with the gang at our next tourney. . . . Percy Crebassa wants to know why it is that when he is in a hole-in-one contest of the Association he never gets near the cup, but if he is playing his regular foursome he most always gets on the green, and close enough to get a measurement. . . . Art Linkous must have had a golf lesson from a "pro," judging from the way he is hitting the ball these days; he had an 88 last Sunday at Sharp Park.

Fred Bartell, a regular guest of the printers, was the low net man in the directors' tournament of the Sharp Park Club. . . . Earl Mead has a new caddy; we understand his name is to be Charles Edward Mead, weight 8½ pounds. Papa Mead will now be able to tour the courses in style—a caddy, a big cigar, and plenty proud. . . . Was it true that a couple of nickels changed hands on that Ron Cameron and Wallace Kibbee match? . . . Al Cantor wants to know why the handicap committee changed his handicap of 25 to 24, as though a poor secretary would know the workings of a handicap committee. . . . Paul Gallagher has a tough opponent in his next match; he plays "a bye."

Don't forget to mark that calendar for Sunday, May 27, at Sharp Park. Ted Van Hook has the course in fine shape, and a good time is anticipated.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 to S.F.T.U. No. 21

By Louise A. Abbott

The regular business meeting will be held Tuesday evening, May 15, at 8 o'clock, in Sagamore hall, Red Men's building, 240 Golden Gate avenue. This meeting is of vital importance as nominations of officers for the coming year will be held.

Secretary Myrtle L. Bardsley wishes to remind the membership that dues are payable and must reach the W.I.A. secretary-treasurer on or before June 1. Please include three cents special assessment for American Federation of Labor. Secretary Bardsley wishes all members to attend to this so that the books may be closed for the fiscal year in good standing.

The sunshine committee met last Friday evening at the home of Mrs. "Betsy" Haines. Future plans for various methods of spreading sunshine will be divulged by capable Chairman Nora J. Swenson in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bardsley visited in Los Angeles last week-end. A theater party, followed by a midnight roast beef dinner, was part of the entertainment furnished them by some very good friends.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kriese and their house guest, Mrs. Jewel Hammack, departed Friday, May 4, for Krandall, Tex., Mrs. Hammack returning to her home and John and Loraine to enjoy a month's vacation with their respective parents in their home town.

Mrs. Clarice M. Blackford departed Sunday evening, May 6, for Los Angeles to attend the convention of the Daughters of Civil War Veterans as delegate and district color bearer.

Leonard Sweet, U.S.A., husband of Hazel Sweet, is recovering from a tonsilectomy performed recently in Santa Ana Army Hospital.

Mrs. Bijou Blade is recuperating from a severe attack of influenza.

A Unique Telephone Center

For the convenience of delegates, press representatives, and others attending the United Nations Conference, the China Telephone Office, located at 743 Washington street in the heart of San Francisco's Chinatown, will remain open for visitors until 9 o'clock each evening during the Conference, according to Lyle M. Brown, division manager of the Telephone Company.

This is the only Chinese telephone office outside of China. The building, completed in 1909, follows traditional oriental architectural design, and all of the operators are Chinese. A special hand-lettered telephone directory is issued for the 2,100 subscribers served from the office.

The office is operated by The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company and is managed by Loo Kern, son of the founder of this quaint telephone center.

The bachelor pessimist, soliloquizing: "Jock Robinson is the luckiest man in the world. He has a cigarette-lighter and a wife and they both work."

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION CANDIDATES

WILLIAM HICKEY and JOSEPH M. SULLIVAN

are seeking election to the Executive Committee. These two gentlemen are intimately acquainted with the duties of the offices to which they aspire. They are capable of "seeing the picture" in such a manner that their decisions on matters placed before them for judgment will reflect the high standards demanded of the Executive Committee. Hickey and Sullivan are independent in their thinking and are uninfluenced by pressure. They will serve you well!

E. A. EICKWORTH, R. M. WATERSON and H. S. WILCHMAN

seek your confidence as delegates to the I.T.U. convention. Having watched the affairs of the local union and knowing the problems facing the I.T.U. they are eminently fitted for the office to which they aspire. Their views are not provincial; they can and will act in the best interest of this local at the convention, and they can be counted on to maintain the position of San Francisco Typographical Union as a dominant force within the family of typographical unions.

We feel that the entrance of Mr. Baker into this campaign under the circumstances was not accidental. We do not doubt the sincerity of those who signed the petition. We doubt the sincerity of the few Independents who are spreading fear. We believe that the spontaneity to draft Baker was carefully planned over a period of months in order to maintain Baker as a national figure and to use San Francisco Typographical Union as an instrument in furthering his political fight with I.T.U. officers at a time when unity is so sorely needed.

ERNEST M. STONE accepted nomination in open Union meeting. His present opponent declined with the statement, "I don't want it if another member is nominated"; he was "drafted," thus becoming some sort of a messiah to lead us whither we know not.

ERNEST M. STONE has ability. He has served this Union well and faithfully in official capacities. He has served other Unions as well. His opponent's ability is mostly in matters of partisan politics and riding roughshod over those who disagree with him.

ERNEST M. STONE does not believe in stipulations such as that which his opponent placed on the vacation section of the newspaper contract in San Francisco. That stipulation is right now depriving a member of vacation money he had earned according to terms of the contract.

ERNEST M. STONE is not bound by dictation or intrigue. He will seek the very best men obtainable to fill various committees under his jurisdiction. He recognizes ability in those who may be aligned with another group. He plans to make use of, not shut out, men of ability.

ERNEST M. STONE does not make promises for he knows that promises contribute nothing. His opponent's group promises that if their candidate is elected, all sorts of miracles will take place in negotiations of scales and undoing of governmental red tape.

ELECTION DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16

EXERCISE YOUR FRANCHISE — BE SURE TO VOTE!

C. F. CRAWFORD, President

San Francisco Progressive Club

J. M. SULLIVAN, Secretary

S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)
Headquarters Phone MArket 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, Friday, May 4, 1945.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty, President Shelley arriving later.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Approval of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, May 4.) Meeting called to order at 7:30 p. m. Roll was called and the following noted present: Brothers Bruno, Caras, Giannini, Lane, Piccini and Sister Fitzgerald. Excused: Brothers Lopez, Paterson and Rotell. The following were examined and having been found to possess the proper qualifications, your committee recommends that they be seated as delegates to this Council: Fire Fighters No. 798—Bernard B. Lenhart. Printing Pressmen No. 24—Joel C. Cook and Joseph F. Grimm. Technical Engineers No. 11—D. P. Haggerty. Meeting adjourned at 8 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was concurred in.

Communications—Filed: From the California Joint Labor Legislative Committee of the State Federation of Labor, acknowledging copy of letter from Fire Fighters No. 798 expressing opposition to S.B. 1058, and assuring aid in obtaining defeat of this measure. From United States Senator Sheridan Downey, thanking the Council for its resolution supporting the Dumbarton Oaks agreement. From the office of Labor League for Human Rights, confirming the arrangements made with the secretary, John A. O'Connell, for Leon Dennen to address the Council on Friday evening, May 11. (Mr. Dennen is an accredited correspondent to U.N.C.I.O. and a representative of the National Office of the Labor League for Human Rights.) From the California State Federation of Labor, *Weekly News Letter* dated May 2.

Bills were presented, approved by the trustees, and ordered paid.

Donations: To San Francisco Chapter, American Red Cross—Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, \$192. To San Francisco War Chest—Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, \$384.



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Request Complied With—From Howard C. Sperry Post, No. 3570, V.F.W., requesting an appearance before the Council regarding a program for the erection of its own building as a memorial to Brothers Howard C. Sperry, Nicholas Bordoise, and those brothers making the supreme sacrifice in World War II. Motion that the request contained in this communication be complied with; carried.

Referred to the Executive Committee—From the Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, requesting strike sanction against Madrid Cafe, 165 O'Farrell street.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday, April 30.) Called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-Chairman Haggerty, President Shelley having been excused. Roll was called and the following noted present: Brothers Ahern, Costa, Goldberger, Haggerty, Johns, Kelly, McDonough, McLaughlin, Phillips, Vail, O'Connell, Sisters Finkenbinder and O'Brien. Excused were Brothers Rotell and Shelley. The concern of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders was laid over at the suggestion of the board. Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m. Report of the committee concurred in as a whole.

The secretary announced that the executive committee of the Council will meet at 8 p. m. on Monday, May 7. Also, there will be a meeting of the Council's Post-War Planning Committee on Tuesday, May 8, at 8 p. m., in the Labor Temple.

Robert J. Watt, International Representative, American Federation of Labor, addressed the Council on the problems concerned with the War Labor Board and stated that he was the only one left of the twelve original members appointed by our late President Roosevelt. He then warned of the cutbacks which will occur after V-E Day, as a result of the discontinuance of overtime pay, bonuses and incentive pay. He further stated that the A.F.L. has been the only American labor organization that has had close international ties with other nations; for fifty-four years the A.F.L. has had a close association with the British Trade Union Congress, and has attended world trade-union meetings for over twenty-five years. Mr. Watt expressed the hope that all mandated colonies in Europe would have free trade unions. He closed his address with a very famous quotation: "Freedom and Liberty, they are like the air you breathe; you never miss them until they get scarce."

Ray Williamson, Grand President of the Native Sons of the Golden West, presented the Council with a California Bear Flag and spoke briefly on the history of this flag. President Shelley accepted the flag on behalf of the Council, and thanked the Native Sons of the Golden West on behalf of the delegates.

C. J. Haggerty, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, addressed the Council on some of the bills before the Legislature in Sacramento, and gave a brief outline on those that labor has been interested in for the past several weeks. He thanked all the delegates for their support and co-operation.

President Shelley gave a brief report on the activity regarding the "equal pay for equal work" bill, which was killed in the Senate on May 3, due to the loss of eight votes.

Motion made that a committee be appointed to invite three labor leaders who are here for the U.N.C.I.O.; amendment to the motion that the officers of the Council extend an invitation to these labor leaders; amendment and motion carried.

New Business—Delegate White spoke on the activities in Congress on the Shasta Dam power situation, and suggested that we send a letter of commendation to our Congressmen for the work they are doing in this connection.

Receipts, \$1,609.68; disbursements, \$2,025.57.

Meeting adjourned at 10:45 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

The "dummy" for making up the LABOR CLARION for last week, May 4, was perfect. Through mistakes rightly chargeable to us, several unfortunate errors crept into the printing of the San Francisco Labor Council minutes, which we regret.

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Don't Sign Anti-Labor Initiative!

From Headquarters of California State Federation of Labor

The unremitting attack against labor by the diehards who refuse to accept and recognize the right of labor's existence is being expressed in a new deceptively worded initiative measure which was titled on May 4 by the Attorney General's office as the "California Political Freedom Law." This measure, which is patterned after the DeMille bill pending before the State Legislature, declares it unlawful for organizations to compel any employee or member to contribute to, or to penalize him for refusal to contribute to, the support of or opposition to any candidate for public office, existing or proposed law, measure appearing on the ballot, or political party, or for organizations to contribute for such purpose money acquired by involuntary contributions, or for organizations to exact from any prospective employee or member his approval or disapproval of any such candidate, measure, or party. Penalty provides for forfeiture to the state upon violation, and any such violations are declared to be a felony.

The supporters of this initiative measure have 90 days from May 4 to obtain the first list of signatures, which are to be filed with the respective county clerks. The petition as titled has been filed with the Secretary of State on May 7.

The California State Federation of Labor urges all unions to inform their membership to be on guard and to notify their friends not to sign any of these petitions, so that every effort will be made to prevent them from qualifying the measure for a vote at the next election. In a special letter to all the councils and unions, The Federation is calling to their attention the sinister nature of this measure and the need for labor to mobilize its full strength to oppose it in order to prevent the hundreds of thousands of wage earners and their friends in the State of California from being deprived of their rightful actions as citizens.

Official A.F.L. Statement

The Executive Council wishes to record its profound sorrow over the untimely passing of America's great leader, Franklin D. Roosevelt. The 7,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor feel a personal loss in his death, and will always revere his memory. In war, as in peace, he proved himself a true friend of the nation's wage earners.

America is fortunate in having Harry S. Truman available to take up the reins of government. Already President Truman has demonstrated in action the qualities of courage, forthrightness and commonsense, which commanded him to the approval of the Federation during his distinguished service as a United States Senator from Missouri. Lesser men might have faltered in the crisis, but President Truman's prompt and determined assumption of leadership has inspired new confidence in the American people.

President Truman has asked for and must receive the united support of the entire nation in meeting the grave problems that have to be overcome before we can achieve final victory in the war and secure an enduring peace. The Executive Council pledges to him the full and unwavering loyalty and devotion of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Another issue of *The Mailer*, published by the I.M.U., has been broadcast, with a highly colored misstatement of facts concerning the recent lockout of mailers and printers on the Des Moines (Iowa) *Register and Tribune*. For true accounts, read *Typographical Journal*.

Practically the entire issue of *The Mailer* is a diatribe against Woodruff Randolph, president of the I.T.U. Says *The Mailer*: "The only thing that the international office of the I.T.U. did was to barge into Des Moines, get the local printer out on the end of a limb, saw off the limb. . . . I.M.U. breaks Randolph's personal strike in Des Moines. . . . Randolph caused the trouble, then ran out on the local printer and all the members of the I.T.U. . . . The result was a disgraceful, humiliating defeat for the I.T.U., and, at the same time, a proud and tremendous victory for the I.M.U." And more vituperation of similar tenor against President Randolph of the I.T.U.

The one man the promoters of the I.M.U. and the mailer politicians in general really stand in fear of is Woodruff Randolph, president of the I.T.U. For it was Randolph, as secretary-treasurer and president of the I.T.U., who persistently and consistently, and logically, exposed their efforts to dominate all working mailers. Yes, even to their efforts to maintain and hold a balance of power on the executive council and a bloc voting system in efforts to control legislation at conventions of the I.T.U. And the one man above all others whom the politicians of the I.M.U. and M.T.D.U., by intimidation and coercion of their working members, sought to defeat for the offices of secretary-treasurer and president of the I.T.U. was Woodruff Randolph.

These alleged "leaders" of working mailers, the "self-sacrificing" politicians of the M.T.D.U. and I.M.U., failed utterly to do so; even to the extent of calling illegal strikes on *The Typographical Journal*, and have never gotten over their failure to do so; that is, defeat Randolph as candidate for officer of executive council of the I.T.U.

That the present executive council of the I.T.U., with the support of a majority of the members of the I.T.U., holds the whip-hand over the mailer politicians, which means their defeat in their destructive efforts, through an I.M.U., to maintain dual mailer unions within the I.T.U., goes without saying.

"We salute this Detroit mailer (Max Burns)," says *The Mailer*, "for his honesty, in view of the facts, in publicly stating that he is in favor of an I.M.U. Seemingly his only objection, and the objection of many other conscientious mailers, is that the I.M.U. does not have a present membership of 50,000 or 60,000, and therefore until the I.M.U. can claim such a membership, there is no reason for any mailer joining the I.M.U." What rot! Total mailer membership is, approximately, about 4,000.

Paradoxically as it may seem, Max Burns is president of an I.T.U. mailer union, Detroit, yet has gone on record in *The Typographical Journal* that he favors an I.M.U. One cannot serve two masters.

On a recent Sabbath when Sonny, aged four, reached home, his mother inquired: "And how was Sunday School this morning, dear?" "Not so good. Daniel's in the lion's den again."

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Eloquent Talk at Labor Council

Robert J. Watt, International Representative of the American Federation of Labor, spoke at the regular meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday evening. His speech was very much enjoyed by the delegates. He has the faculty of retaining the interest of his hearers to the end, and there always is realization that he both knows his subject and is competent to send out the message clearly. Below is a summary of Mr. Watt's address:

"It is a pleasure to attend a session of a central Labor Council. I am glad to see old friends among those present, and I note John O'Connell and Neil Haggerty, whom I have worked with in conventions of the labor movement.

"I am the only man left of the original twelve members of the War Labor Board, all appointed by President Roosevelt. The early problem related to either the decentralization or the centralization of the questions related to wages. Over-centralization brings in its wake many difficulties. I have been long enough in Washington to realize that there are an ample number of people who know all the answers, and usually out of text books. They can tell you about the prices, but are not as well versed in the values. They have been known to fail to recognize the disadvantages that can easily come to labor if the fundamentals are overlooked, of if the experiences of the past have not conveyed their lessons. Nevertheless, I feel satisfied that the setting up of the original twelve boards was a wise move.

"Today we are faced with the serious question of how we are going to maintain the regional controls as the representatives of labor, industry and the public deliberate on the issues. The program is national in scope.

"We now have to consider the onward moves from this time. Labor has proposed to the National War Labor Board that, immediately after V-E Day, new agreements between employers and employees be based on all the factors of prices and costs and wages. There should be little fear of inflation if men of goodwill take broad views of all of these elements that enter into production, with the emphasis laid on the requirements that constitute the American standard of living.

"A percentage of our unions are outside the jurisdiction of the War Labor Board. Many thousands of men and women have entered the public service in connection with war activities and the administration of laws and bureaus under the control of the United States Government. It is somewhat natural that these officials and employees are anxious to retain their positions and especially their authority. It will be a strenuous job to unleash their holds, for the desire is to expand rather than to lessen the grip on the work now being done.

"There is danger in the continuance of fringe-issues as they affect the War Labor Board's activities. If the development up to the present time is maintained, or augmented, collective bargaining and democratic processes will have to face the future under great difficulties. General unemployment is likely to come. Cut-backs will be known. There will be a tapering-off of overtime, bonuses, and incentive pay, and fringe-rate issues will add to the problems as they are related to the important human factor of the money to be paid for labor which represents life.

"The recognition of the right to bargain collectively must be maintained. It is in a strong place today, but history tells us that attempts have been made in the past to alter that status as business becomes poor and the employers are in a stronger position.

"The American Federation of Labor has had close international ties with other like organizations in many lands. We of the Federation favor a continuance of the old alignment with its millions of members and its ability to face common problems. President William Green will present in detail next week the position of the A.F.L. executive council on this much-discussed theme. [Elsewhere will be found the official statement of the executive council.]

"Permit me to close with a quotation from an Italian labor leader and a good friend of mine: 'Freedom and liberty, they are like the air you breathe, you never miss them until they get scarce.'

♦ ♦ ♦

Demand the Union Label, Card and Button.

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

- Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
- Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
- American Distributing Company.
- Austin Studio, 833 Market.
- Becker Distributing Company.
- Bruener, John, Company.
- B & G Sandwich Shops.
- California Watch Case Company.
- Chan Quon, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
- Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.
- Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.)
- Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
- Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
- Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
- Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
- General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
- Goldstone Bros, Manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.
- Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
- National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
- Naval Seed Company, 423 Market.
- O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.
- Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
- Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
- Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
- Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
- Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
- Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
- Sloane, W. & J.
- Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
- Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
- Standard Oil Company.
- Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
- Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
- Swift & Co.
- Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
- Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
- Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
- Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
- All non-union independent taxicabs.
- Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
- Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
- Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
- Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

A Legislative Measure That Is Obscure, Except for A Very Simple Salary Increase for State Officials

From Headquarters of California State Federation of Labor

The Federation's published analysis of Assembly Bill 1924, evidently designed to make it as difficult as possible for workers to receive benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Act, has brought prompt results. The authors of the bill have now amended it so that it can scarcely be recognized, but it is still very obviously a measure designed to favor the insurance companies, rather than to protect the workers of California. In 1944 the insurance companies collected \$79,863,000 in premiums for workmen's compensation insurance. Of this tidy sum, they retained approximately 40 per cent for "overhead" expenses, which would appear to give them reasonably adequate compensation for their services under existing law.

The amended bill still aims to deprive the Industrial Accident Commissioners of virtually all authority and give more power to the referees, who hold life jobs under civil service and are not subject to recall as are elected public officers.

On page 2, line 29 of the amended bill, appears a new definition of the term "adjudication," as follows:

"Adjudication" means findings, conclusions, decision or award made in disposition or judgment (whether affirmative, negative, or declaratory in form) in connection with, and the result of, a particular cause, inquiry, investigation or hearing, other than rule making, and without distinction between the forms of action or authority."

Whatever the last ten words mean is impossible to ascertain. Many lawyers of repute have been asked about this, but not one has been able to suggest a meaning.

The next amendment is to add a new section 141.1. The contents of this proposed section are difficult to explain because they are difficult to understand. They read as follows:

"141.1. The commission shall exercise its powers and jurisdiction only through authorized officers, within its jurisdiction, and for its authorized purposes, and such exercise of power and jurisdiction shall not disturb rights of personal privacy and shall not be conducted in such a manner as to disturb private occupation or enterprise beyond the requirements of adequate law enforcement; provided, moreover, that the exercise of such powers or use of information so acquired for the effectuation of purposes, powers or policies of any other department, agency or person shall be unlawful except as expressly authorized by statute; and no process, inspection or report shall be issued or required unless substantially necessary to the functions of the commission, nor shall any person be required or requested to consent to such process or inspection, or to submit such reports, in excess of the lawful requirements."

If this jumble of words means anything at all, it is that the Commission shall exercise its authority in such a way that it shall not offend or inconvenience any one!

The next change is to add another new section, numbered 141.2. The new matter reads:

"Any rule, penalty, prohibition, remedy, relief, assistance, permit or other requirement, grant or permission imposed or dispensed by the commission

shall be unlawful to the extent that it is in excess of the commission's authority or withdraws privileges or benefits in derogation of private right. The commission shall not forbid or require action or withhold or provide remedies not specified by statute, upon the part of any person, including the State Compensation Insurance Fund."

The use of the word "privileges" is obscure. What "privileges" does the draftsman mean?

The constitution forbids the taking of private property without due process of law. Hence, there is no need to say that an act in excess of the Commission's authority is unlawful. The constitution takes care of that. Also, to say that any act of the Commission is unlawful which withdraws privileges or benefits "in derogation of private right" is the same as to say that no person shall be deprived of his property without due process of law, which the constitution already says.

To give it a broader meaning than that heretofore ascribed to the constitutional restriction would be to prevent the Commission from ordering a defendant to pay compensation to an applicant in a proper case, for this would be a derogation of the defendant's right to keep the money himself. If the draftsman intended merely to repeat the constitutional restriction, the language should be dropped from the bill as unnecessary surplusage. If, on the other hand, he meant to give it the broader meaning which would prevent the Commission from awarding benefits even in proper cases, it is obviously undesirable. Finally, if the draftsman intended neither of these meanings, the language should be dropped from the bill, for then it has no meaning at all.

Skipping some of the less objectionable new matter which the bill would add, we come (on page 16, line 27) to the following:

"The commission shall establish, formulate, publish and keep on file, available for public inspection, at each of its offices, equitable ratings and schedule of ratings used in the evaluation of permanent disabilities for which compensation is awarded. Such ratings and schedule of ratings shall be published in the same manner as rules and orders."

As anyone who has dealt with workmen's compensation cases for even a brief period knows, it is impossible to place in a schedule all of the various combinations of permanent disability which may afflict injured workmen. The Commission now has a somewhat antiquated schedule which, even though it is detailed, covers only a small percentage of the permanent disabilities that may possibly occur. There is pending before the Legislature a request to include in the budget the sum of \$50,000 for a scientific revision of the schedule.

On page 16, line 42, the bill provides:

"The commission, as a body, shall, by a full hearing (1) determine all petitions for rehearing and (2) adopt, modify or reverse, in whole, or in part, pursuant to outlined procedures, the orders and adjudications of the several referees made and filed fol-

lowing hearings after petitions for rehearing have been granted and further proceedings held."

This would require the Commission to hear fully every case in which a petition for hearing is filed. Practically, it would require the Commission to hear fully almost every case decided by a referee that involved anything of even slight importance. The losing party, realizing that he would be entitled to have a second full hearing before different people than the ones who decided against him, would apply for a rehearing in practically all cases. The bill would require the Commissioners to determine these petitions "by a full hearing."

To accomplish this, the Commission would have to decide "by a full hearing" about 20 cases every working day, as a very conservative estimate. About 1,000 cases a month are now being filed and disposed of by the Commission. If the losing party had an absolute right to a second full hearing, there would be at the very least 400 such petitions filed every month.

The next sentence of the bill is hidden in the middle of 38 lines of technical procedural requirements. It is the clearest and most concise sentence in the entire bill. It provides, with a brevity that the draftsman might have used throughout the bill if his purpose had been to express his thoughts rather than to hide them, simply:

"The referees shall receive a salary of not less than \$500 per month."

Under the present law, the salary of referees, with those of civil service employees generally, is fixed by the State Personnel Board at a maximum of \$400 a month. The sentence quoted above would give them a minimum of \$500.

Probably the whole purpose of this 25-page bill, full of petition, technical errors, obscure, ambiguous, and meaningless passages, is contained in the one really brief sentence in the bill, raising the salary of its chief sponsor to a minimum of \$100 a month more than he is now entitled to receive as a maximum.

On page 24 of the bill, a new ground for seeking review in the Appellate Courts is added, which would permit a party to go to the courts if "the commission acted contrary to right." It is obvious that almost every party who loses a case before any commission or court thinks that the tribunal has "acted contrary to right." With this new ground for review in the Appellate Courts, any one who loses a case before the Commission can take it finally to the Supreme Court.

As a closing insult, the bill attempts to preclude future legislatures from modifying any of its provisions. This is done by lines 11 to 14 on page 25, which read as follows:

"No subsequent legislation shall be held to supersede or modify the provisions hereof, unless such legislation shall do so expressly and by reference to the provisions hereof so affected."

Demand the Union Label and Union Service.

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